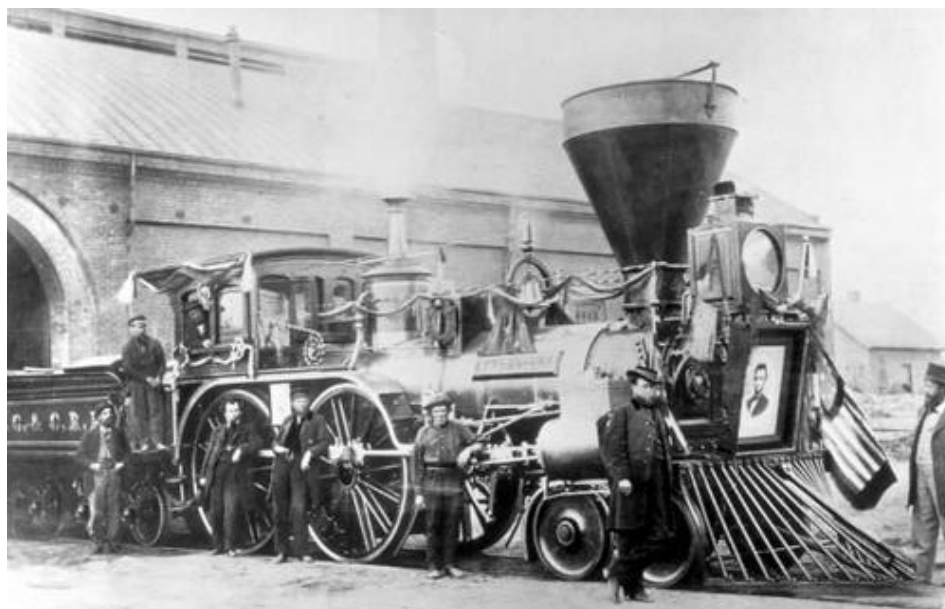


Reconstruction



The Old Nashville.
The Engine that drew Lincoln's Funeral Train from Washington to Springfield, Ill.



Reconstruction Vocabulary

- 1. Infrastructure**
- 2. Reconstruction**
- 3. Ten Percent Plan**
- 4. Freedmen**
- 5. Freedmen's Plan**
- 6. Freedmen's Bureau**
- 7. Thirteenth Amendment**
- 8. Ku Klux Klan**
- 9. Poll Taxes**
- 10. Literacy Tests**
- 11. Grandfather Clauses**
- 12. Segregation**
- 13. Jim Crow Laws**
- 14. Plessy v. Ferguson**

Notes

I. Post War Problems

a. North

i. Unemployment

- 1. 800,000 returning Union soldiers needed jobs.**
- 2. Northern factory workers were already being laid off because war goods were no longer needed**

b. South

i. Infrastructure

- 1. Because most of the war was fought in the south, most of the south's infrastructure was destroyed.**
 - a. Houses**
 - b. Farms**
 - c. Railroads**
 - d. Bridges**
- 2. Due to damage, very few southerners could pick up where they left off before the war.**
- 3. Cities like Columbia, Richmond, and Atlanta had been leveled.**

ii. Social Classes and Racial Tension

- 1. A new social class referred to as freedmen had been created in the south.**
 - a. 4 million freedmen**
 - b. Due to slave codes, almost none knew how to read or write.**
- 2. Many white southerners had a hard time adapting to freedmen**
 - a. Socially**
 - i. Many southerners resented the Union and freedmen.**
 - ii. Some radicals formed groups like the Ku Klux Klan**

b. Economically

- i. The plantation system, the bases of the south's economy, was destroyed.**
- ii. Without plantations, the south's economy collapsed.**
- iii. Banks closed and people who loaned the south money were never repaid.**

II. Reconstruction

a. Reconstruction: Rebuilding of the south after the Civil War.

b. Early attempts at reconstruction.

i. Ten Percent Plan

- 1. Created by President Lincoln**
- 2. Allowed southern states to form new governments after 10% of its voters swore loyalty to the U.S.**
- 3. Required states to outlaw slavery.**
- 4. Offered amnesty to Confederate soldiers who swore loyalty to the Union.**

ii. Freedmen's Bureau

- 1. Gave food and clothing to freed slaves**
- 2. Helped freed slaves get jobs.**
- 3. Set up schools for freed slaves.**
- 4. Also helped poor whites.**

c. Thirteenth Amendment

- i. Passed on January 31st, 1865.**
- ii. Outlawed slavery in the United States.**

d. Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

- i. On April 14th, 1865, Lincoln attended the play "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater in Washington D.C.**
- ii. While watching the play from the luxury box, Lincoln was shot in the head by popular actor John Wilkes Booth.**

1. Lincoln died the next morning in the Peterson House across the street from the theater.
 - iii. Booth led the nation on a 12 day manhunt.
 1. Booth was killed on Garrett's farm, 95 miles south of Washington D.C.
 - iv. Vice President Andrew Johnson became President
- e. The end of reconstruction
 - i. Reconstruction came to an end in the 1870s.
 1. Northerners grew tiered of trying to reform the south
 2. Felt it was time to let the south run its self
 - ii. White southerners had bitter memories of the Civil War and reconstruction which lead to racial tension between white and black southerners.
 1. Black southerners gradually lost most of their political rights.
 - a. Laws that took away the rights of black southerners were called Jim Crow Laws.
 - b. Examples of Jim Crow Laws:
 - i. Pole Taxes
 - ii. Literacy Tests
 - iii. Grandfather Clauses
 - iv. Segregation
 1. Plessy v.Ferguson
 - iii. Jim Crow Laws and segregation would last in the south for almost the next 100 years.

Resources